

*Female*: Pygidium (fig. 19) with triangular gray spot in middle of base flanked by ochreous spots; faint, brown, transverse median band interrupted by median line of gray; paired vague brown spots near apical margin; last abdominal sternite not emarginate.

*Material examined*: TEXAS: Esperanza Ranch, Brownsville, May 2 (Type locality, ♀ holotype, U.S.N.M. No. 42287); Victoria, Apr. 6, 1911, J. D. Mitchell, on *Xanthoxylum clava-herculis*; San Antonio, May 10, 1907, E. A. Schwarz; San Diego, May 18 and 31, Hubbard & Schwarz; Winter Haven, May 26, 1949, ex berries *Condalia obovata*; Brownsville, Apr. 28, 1904, May 18-22, 1904, June, Wickham, July 2, 1945, on cotton, July 6, 1945, A. J. Chapman. ARIZONA: Mesa, May 13, 1940.

*Discussion*: This species, although obviously belonging to *Nelium*, is quite distinctive in several respects. The granulate humeri, the lack of a tuft of hairs on the basal abdominal sternite of the male, and the radically different male genitalia all indicate a distinctly separate line of evolution within the genus. *Texanus* resembles *arizonensis* more closely than it does *gibbothorax* in the color pattern and in the brown-banded tibiae. I was not able to successfully evert the endophallus of *texanus* but it apparently lacks the larger sclerites found in the other two species.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Most of the records in this paper were taken from material deposited in the U. S. National Museum Collections. I wish to thank Mr. C. D. Johnson of the University of California, Dr. George Byers of the University of Kansas, Dr. Floyd Werner of the University of Arizona, and Mrs. Patricia Vaurie of the American Museum of Natural History for loans of additional specimens.

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#### SPHENOPHORUS CICATRISTRIATUS. DAMAGING BLUE GRASS LAWNS IN WASHINGTON STATE (COLEOPTERA: CURCULIONIDAE).

Specimens of *Sphenophorus cicatristriatus* Fahrs., damaging blue grass lawns, were collected by E. C. Klostermeyer, in Benton Co., Washington, June 3, 1963. Larvae were found feeding on the roots, and adults were collected in association with the larvae. Some lawns had several square yards of grass killed, with as many as six larvae per square foot. This species has a known distribution from Alberta, through North Dakota and Montana south to Mexico City, Vera Cruz, and Yucatán. Material in the U. S. National Museum collection is from the following states: North Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, and now Washington. The North Dakota and Wyoming specimens were collected in short grass near alkali lakes and at a dry saline lake. No additional biological information is available.—ROSE ELLA WARNER, *Ent. Res. Div., A.R.S., U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.*